

THE BULLETIN:

BY E. H. BRITTON.

TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION:
For six months, \$3.00
For one year, \$5.00
For two years, \$9.00
For three years, \$12.00
For four years, \$15.00
For five years, \$18.00
For six years, \$21.00
For seven years, \$24.00
For eight years, \$27.00
For nine years, \$30.00
For ten years, \$33.00

"STONEWALL."

We feel the sickening sense of woe,
While weeping o'er the honored slain,
But deeper yet shall vengeance glow,
When Jackson stretched upon the plain.

Sleep, gently then, for thou shalt be
Fully avenged, ere winters reign
Shall sweep the flowers from the sea,
They yet shall bear a deeper stain.

Yes, God's, a Nation's, vengeance cries
For her lost son, and they shall feel
The strength that glows from agonies,
Shall kneel when the Southern steel.

Though spring in gay luxuriance comes,
To crown the South with her rich flowers,
That smiles around our sylvan homes
And garnish this dear land of ours.

Though the wild bird hymns his richest song,
And spring-tides sunshine cheers the plain,
And "victory to our arms belong,"
To touch the minstrel's happiest strain.

Though Heaven lends its kindly smile,
That through this gloom our heart still cheers;
Yet, success cannot all beguile,
A nation that is "steeped in tears."

"We kiss the rod," but seize the steel,
The battle tide to fiercer stem,
And while thy chastening hand we feel,
Will gloat our vengeance out on them.

BRITTON.

Charlotte, May 11, 1863.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP 12TH N. C. TROOPS,
Near Fredericksburg, Va.,
May 7th, 1863.

MR. BRITTON:—Sir, I will, through your paper, publish a list of the casualties in Company A, 12th N. C. T., at the great battles fought on the 22d and 23d of May, near Charlottesville, Va., for the information of those who have relatives belonging to said Company:

KILLED.
Privates—William Burns, Thomas A. Tushy and D. B. Hoover.

WOUNDED.
Officers—First Lieutenant M. A. Yont, slightly in leg.

Non-Commissioned Officers—Sergeant L. T. Wilford, in arm, and missing; Sergeant S. L. Yont, wounded twice in arm, which was amputated.

Privates—J. H. Boat, arm amputated; L. A. Bolch, slightly in hip; G. Copeney, slightly; E. D. Deal, dangerously; H. J. Deal, mortally, and missing; John Epps, dangerously; George Fox, slightly in hand; C. C. Harvell, slightly through leg; F. M. Murphy, slightly on cheek; D. L. Moore, slightly on head; G. W. Rabb, seriously in N. J. Rowe, slightly; N. Travis, slightly in hand; J. W. Whitner, seriously, and missing; C. N. Ligan, slightly; E. A. Moore, slightly.

MISSING.
Frank Hetrick, Noah Leffon, Jack Lipe.

Many wounded men on each side were burned to death, as the woods took fire, either by accident, or design on the part of the enemy. Company A captured 20 prisoners, among them two commissioned officers.

Yours respectfully,
W. S.

P. S.—Our Major, D. P. Rowe, former Captain of the Company, fell mortally wounded, and has since died.

With all his reputed severity of discipline, no one is more open to a tender appeal than Gen. Bragg, as thousands have experienced and will attest. Nor on the other hand does he lack in appreciation of a joke as the following incident which is vouched for will witness.

The other day he received a dispatch from the friend of a furloughed soldier, urging an extension of his leave on the ground that he had been married just one week. In reply the General sent the following dispatch:—

"Dispatch received; furlough extended one month. See Deuteronomy xx, verse 7, and xiv verse 5. B. B."

On referring to the passages cited was found the following:—

"And what man is there that hath betrothed a wife, and has not taken her? let him go unto his house, lest he die in the battle and another man take her."

"When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business, but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken."

It is reported that after the war General Bragg proposes having these verses incorporated in General Orders, A. and I. G. O., and that nothing but our present emergency prevents their immediate promulgation.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

FIVE HUNDRED MILES IN ONE AND A HALF HOURS.—Some of the most distinguished engineers in France are said to have approved a plan for a railway from Paris to Marseille, by which the journey, which now consumes eighteen hours, may be made in one hour and a half. The distance is five hundred and ten miles. The plan, being the hydraulic system, in which the engine is substituted for running on wheels, has been submitted to the Emperor for his approbation.

CHARLOTTE.

Saturday Morning, May 10, 1863.

From Gen. Jones.
The Lynchburg Republican has intelligence that Gen. Jones was entirely successful in his raid on the enemy, which has been already noticed. Gen. Jones has returned to the Valley, bringing with him two thousand horses and mules, one thousand head of cattle and five hundred head of sheep, and six hundred prisoners, who reached Staunton Saturday. Fifty-two of them were sent to Richmond Saturday by way of the Central Railroad.

During his raid Gen. Jones visited both Maryland and Pennsylvania, tore up and destroyed the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in several places, and also seriously damaged the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, so much so as to make it useless for several months to come.

In conjunction with the destruction of the trussel work across the Cheat river, accomplished by Gen. Imboden, the damage done to the railroad is great, and will embarrass the enemy's means of transportation on that line for a long time to come.

The Yankees after this exploit of Gen. Jones, when contrasted with their abortive efforts at raiding by Stoneman, had better quit the business. They are not fit for it.

A correspondent of the *Rebel* under date of Hurlsville, May 6, says: We have had a gay time this past fifteen days, hunting the Abolition devils, whose advance and retreat through the valley is traced by the burning dwellings, barns, corn and bacon, and innocent women and children leaving the roads in their feeble efforts to escape from the more than savage foe. Thanks to General Forrest; not a Yankee tread the soil of Alabama, save as a prisoner of war. Among the captured are many of the 1st Alabama (Federal) cavalry, who were taken in the neighborhood where they were raised. A young lady, on recognizing a brother among the prisoners, begged the guard to kill him, that his life might in a manner atone for the disgrace inflicted upon a poor but honest family. Willhite formerly a circuit preacher in this section, was the chief pilot to the gang recently captured near Rome. He is in prison here, and very anxious to take the oath, but my opinion is that a Missouri parole, in a country where trees are so plentiful, is the best mode of securing the allegiance of such men as Willhite.

Particulars of Vallandigham's Arrest.
The Cincinnati Commercial furnishes the following particulars of Vallandigham's arrest:

A special train left this city at 12 o'clock Monday night, with a company of the 13th U. S. Infantry, 67 men, with directions from General Burnside, commanding the Department of Ohio, to arrest C. L. Vallandigham at his residence in Dayton. The train reached Dayton at 2 o'clock, and, proceeding to Vallandigham's house, placed guards on the streets in the vicinity, and the captain, with a squad of men, surrounded the house.

The door-bell was rung, and Vallandigham appeared at the window and inquired what was wanting. The Captain told him, but he was not disposed to go along peacefully. He shouted for the police loudly, and the female members of the family joined their cries to his. The Captain told him he might as well stop the disturbance, as he had the force to arrest him and would certainly do so.

Vallandigham then said he was not dressed. The Captain told him he would have time to dress himself; but he redoubled his shouts for the police, when an attempt was made to force the front door. The door resisted the efforts of the soldiers, and Vallandigham flourished a revolver at the window, and fired two or three shots without effect.

A side door was then forced, and the squad finding all the doors in the house fastened, broke open four of them before they reached the apartment occupied by the individual with whom they had business, who was soon taken and escorted to the train, which was in waiting.

Some of Vallandigham's friends, hearing what was going on, rung the fire bells, with the intention of gathering a crowd to rescue him. But few persons appeared, and they gave no trouble. Vallandigham was brought to the city and lodged in the prison on Columbia street, between Syracuse and Broadway, where no one was permitted to see him without an order from Gen. Burnside.

The official charges against Vallandigham set forth that on or about the 1st of May, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, he publicly addressed a large meeting of citizens, declaring that the present war is an injurious, cruel and unnecessary war—a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union, but for the purpose of crushing out liberty and establishing a despotism—a war for the freedom of the blacks and enslaving of the whites, and that if the administration had so wished the war could have been honorably terminated; that peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed mediation of France; that propositions by which the Southern States could be won back, and that he

believed the men in power were trying to establish a despotism.

The decision of the court martial in the case of Vallandigham was submitted to Burnside—by whose order he was arrested—on the 8th. It will not be made public until published in general orders.

Arrival of Prisoners.

A flag of truce boat reached City Point last night about 11 o'clock, with 700 prisoners of war, 40 political prisoners, and 10 female prisoners. Transportation for the prisoners will go down at daylight this morning. The Federals sent a message from City Point last night, that there would be transportation sufficient at the Point to-day, for the conveyance of 7000 prisoners. This will about clean out the Richmond prisons. It is generally understood that only the sick and wounded will come over from Richmond by rail. Those who have the ability will be forced to foot the journey.—*Petersburg Express.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

BELL BUCKLE, April 28, 1863.
Wellburg, Ark., Feb. 1863.

It is meet that merit be rewarded; the true light of justice should shine undimmed. The truly great subject of this memoir was born in Catawba county, N. C. June 15, 1833. From a spirit of enterprise, and a desire to carve from the rock of fortune his future path, he abandoned the dear old home of his happy childhood, and with many heart-rendings, once again to become a child, and seeking the soft pillow of sorrow—his mother's bosom—there wept a long adieu.

Though he sought a home amid strangers, his was not a life of a solitary life. The warm inviting smile of a pure untainted nature soon gathered true friends to share the reality of an honest heart. I have beheld the fall of vaunted greatness surrounded by all the show of pageantry, and of ostentation; I have seen the storied urn, in the pomp of high social life, relate in the high-sounding language of despised apocryphancy, of those who rested below; but, buried beneath the wilds of an almost uninhabited portion of the county, there is no mark to point the wandering gaze to the inanes of HENRY SIMON, save the simple slab of hewn timber, placed by the flanking hand of a true friend. Yes, Henry Simon hath been called from earth to the abundant blessing of Heaven—the award of Christian virtue. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for that man is at peace." Oh! true, unalloyed peace, the legitimate offspring of virtue. And thus was the end of our subject's wrapt in the bright halo of Christianity, he passed from earth like the setting of a summer's sun; its last, its brightest and grandest moment.

In the present struggles for national independence, he cheerfully offered his life as a willing sacrifice upon the altar of liberty.

Robbed in the garments of a soldier, he hath exchanged the turmoil of life for one of eternal bliss. Weep not, mother, when you behold this slight testimonial of departed greatness; your son rests in the bosom of perfect saints; his is a realization of the Christian's hopes. Brother, grieve not for the lost companionship of thy dear brother, but follow in the path that he hath so beautifully strewn with the flowers of true Christian devotion, which belongs to the many mansions prepared in Heaven. "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord." C. O. TURBEVILLE.

OFFICE OF C. RAILROAD CO.,

COMPANY SHOPS, MAY 17th, 1863.

NOTICE is given to masters and owners of slaves, that no slave will be allowed to travel on the rails of this road unless accompanied by their master, or agent in writing, and for whom a ticket must be purchased of the railroad agent before entering the cars.

may 15, '63—d1m
Engineer and Fapt.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—No. 5.

RICHMOND, May 9th, 1863.

The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to May 6th, 1863.

2. All officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. P. G. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee in December, 1862.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Colonel Peter Van Buren, Arkansas, January 21st, 1863, by Col. Dickey in December, 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Miss., in December, 1862.

5. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d of December, 1862, at Des Moines, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of February, 1863.

6. All persons who have been captured on the sea or the water leading to the same or upon the coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.

7. A civilian who has been arrested at any time before the 5th of May, 1863, and released on parole, or taken any oath of allegiance to the United States or sworn any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged in this sense.

8. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous exchange notice wherein they are declared exchanged are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

may 15, 1863—d6t
ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from Ezekiel May, near Gibsonville, N. C., my negro boy, BEN, or BENJAMIN, aged about 40 years. He is ordinarily black, low, and tolerably thick. He left Mr. May, to whom I had hired him, on 27th Apr. I, taking him two of Mr. May's horses—one a clay bank, very large and blind in the left eye; the other a small iron gray mare, but forsook having been recently trimmed.

May has offered a reward of \$50 for the said horse, but failed to advertise for my negro, as he was passing westwards the morning after I left the above reward of \$50 for the apprehension of said slave, so that I get him again.

may 15/63—d1
Greenborough, N. C.

AUCTION SALES.

By S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

TODAY, sale commencing at 11 o'clock, will be sold a good WORK MULE.

By S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

TODAY, sale commencing at 11 o'clock, will be sold a NEGRO BOY, age fifteen years, very stout and lively.

By S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

TODAY, will be sold a lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, HATS, &c.; also one fine MOCKING BIRD and CAGE.

Splendid Cargo Sale of the Steamship Britannia.

BY JAS. H. TAYLOR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, at 10 o'clock, will be sold in my Sales Rooms,

No. 131 MEETING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

the large cargo of the steamer Britannia, from Nassau. This cargo is composed of strictly English Goods, purchased in England expressly for this market by practical and qualified agents, and is the largest assortment of Goods I have offered to the public at any of my Auction Sales. Among them are:

57 packages of Drugs and Chemicals
1 case Soap and Candles
8 boxes Castor Oil
34 barrels Lined Meal
6 hds. Fine Old Brandy
1 cask Fine Old Rum
50 sacks Rio Coffee
60 chests Tea, assorted
100 lbs. Manila Rope
1 bale Sewing Twine
13 bags Nails (Horse Shoe)
10 packages Cast and Blister Steel
1 box Copper Sheets
1 case Cutlery
10 packages Frying Pans
2 cases Solder
1 case Hand saws
1 cask Fine Blits
1 case Hammers
2 cases Horse Shoes
2 cases Socket Spades
2 cases Files, assorted
1 case Axes, C. S.
80 lbs. Green, Yellow and White Paint
1 case Green Girts
7 packages Sole Leather
1 case Basille
130 reams News Paper
13 cases Black and White Pepper
2000 (Cubargos) Super Segars, Habana.

DRY GOODS.

5 cases Linen Check
4 cases Light Check
5 cases Musquito Netting
4 cases Linen Drills
3 cases Linen Coatings
2 cases Hollands
1 case—Padding
2 cases Linen Sheetting
1 case Twine Netting
1 case Bleached Damask
1 case Bird's Eye Diaper
5 cases Hackback Towels
1 case Cotton Shirts
1 case—Shirts of Fancy Denims
1 case—Shirts of Fancy Denims
2 bales Trowersings
4 bales Crochings
4 bales Bleached Sheetings
4 bales Bleached Longcloths
4 bales Osnaburghs
15 bales Grey Domestic
3 cases Cotton Drills
3 cases Cotton Gloves
3 cases Assorted Hosiery
1 case Toilet Twists
1 case Black Dress Silk
300 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

may 16, 1863—tw

CABINET AND UNDERTAKING BUSINESS.

S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 24th Monday in July, the entire contents of our Cabinet Shop, consisting of Turning Lathe, 18 inch Planer, Circular Saw, Jig Saws, Belt and Shaving Tools, Varnishes, Hardware and everything belonging to said business. It can be treated for privately until July 1st. To any one who wishes to invest in the property, this is considered an excellent opportunity.

J. H. STEVENS & CO.
Charlotte, N. C., May 7, 1863—d1

Executive Department N. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OFFICE, (Mills),
Raleigh, May 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 4.
Attention of the Militia Officers is directed to the advertisement of Captain Henry A. Dowd, G. M., in regard to exchanging cotton yarn for wool. The wool is to be used for the purpose of making uniforms for the Militia. Officers are requested to assist the State by urging patriotic citizens to make the exchange, and discontinue all sales or exchanges with speculators.

Militia Officers are ordered to seize all wool purchased for the purpose of making uniforms for the Militia, and to report the same to the Adjutant General. Every agent of the State for the purchase or exchange of wool will receive an appointment under the great seal of the state, and Militia Officers are ordered to arrest a person claiming to be an agent of the State for this purpose, who cannot produce such appointment, and have them bound over to the next term of the Superior Court to answer such charges as may be preferred against them.

By order of Governor Vance.
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, May 7th, 1863.

OWING to the limited supply of wool which for a long time has been the principal article of the contingencies of obtaining any great amount from a Texas, (heretofore the principal market for her supply,) I take this opportunity of announcing to the patriotic men and women of the State, that I am making arrangements to exchange cotton yarn for wool, and earnestly request that all those who have wool will dispose of it to any person, except he be an agent of the State, and acting under my direction.

There will be returned by order for the cotton yarn, at points accessible to each county, making it convenient for those who wish to make the exchange to do so with little trouble.

Every object in procuring the wool is to clothe the N. C. Troops; and it is the duty of every patriot to be a helping hand in the cause; for if the State is to strain every nerve to provide for her husband, her brother and her sons in the field, she must rely upon the agency of those at home to assist her; and to do this, you must keep your wool from the hands of speculators, and exchange it with the State for cotton yarn.

Very respectfully yours,
H. A. DOWD,
A. Q. M., N. C. Army.

may 14, '63—d3

GREEN AND BLACK TEA.

A GOOD article of BLACK TEA for sale, in quantities to suit, at \$3 per lb.; also, a small quantity of that choice Imperial Tea for sale, at \$4 per lb.

may 3 1863—d1

WANTED.

A Medical Purveyor's Depot at Charlotte, N. C.—Ten pounds (10 lbs) of Leaves of the New Tea Tree (*Lawsonia Albiga*)—The leaves must have been carefully dried in the shade.

JAS. T. JOHNSON, Med. Purv.

may 14/63—d1

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I have learned with great pain that there have been lately numerous desertions from the ranks of our colored army, and that there are many in the country who incite and encourage these desertions and harbor and conceal the deserters, and in consequence of which the colored soldiers are exposed to great danger, and the country is exposed to great loss, and I deem it my duty to issue this proclamation, commanding all such persons to return to duty.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby this my proclamation commanding all such persons to return to duty, and warning them that they who shall refuse to do so, and who shall harbor and conceal the deserters, and who shall incite and encourage them to desert, shall be liable to the civil courts of the Confederacy as well as to the everlasting contempt and detestation of all good and honorable men.

Certainly no crime could be greater, no cowardice more abject, no treason more base, than for a citizen of the State, enjoying its privileges and protection without sharing its dangers, to persuade those who have had the courage to go forth in defense of their country, to desert the colors which they have sworn to uphold, when a miserable death or a vile, skulking and ignominious existence, must be the inevitable consequence; no crime could be more heinous, no traitorship more heinous, than for the father or the brother who does it should be shot instead of his delinquent victim, for he deliberately destroys the soul and manhood of his own flesh and blood. And the more heinous the crime, the more heinous the punishment. For who can respect either the one or the other? What honest man will ever wish or permit to see his own father or brother, when he has sworn to uphold the colors of his country, deserting the colors which they have sworn to uphold, when a miserable death or a vile, skulking and ignominious existence, must be the inevitable consequence; no crime could be more heinous, no traitorship more heinous, than for the father or the brother who does it should be shot instead of his delinquent victim, for he deliberately destroys the soul and manhood of his own flesh and blood. And the more heinous the crime, the more heinous the punishment. For who can respect either the one or the other? 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